

3. *ERYTHRURA TRICOLOR* (Vieill.). *Læte viridis; fronte, genis et gastræo toto læte cyaneis; cauda parum elongata rubra.*  
*Hab.* Timor (Mus. Paris. et Lugd.).  
*Syn.* *Fringilla tricolor*, Vieill. Ois. Chant. pl. 20; id. Encyclop. p. 974.—*Erythrura tricolor*, Bp. Consp. p. 457.
4. *ERYTHRURA PSITTACEA* (Gm.). *Læte viridis; fronte, sin-  
cipite, gutture, uropygio et cauda coccineo-sanguineis.*  
*Hab.* In Nova Caledonia.  
*Syn.* *Parrot Finch*, Lath. Gen. Syn. iii. 287. pl. 48; id. G. H. vi. p. 81. pl. 96.—*Fringilla psittacea*, Gm. S. N. i. 903.—*Char-  
donneret acalanthe*, Vieill. Ois. Chant. pl. 32; id. Encycl. p. 982.—*Fringilla pulchella*, R. Forster, Descr. Anim., ed. Licht. p. 273.—*Erythrura psittacea*, Bp. Consp. p. 457.—*Poëphila Paddoni*, Mac-  
gillivr. Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1858, p. 273.
5. *ERYTHRURA PUCHERANII*, Bp. *Glauco-cyanea; pileo genis  
tetricibusque caudæ superioribus sanguineis.*  
*Hab.* In insulis Oceanicæ.  
*Syn.* *Erythrura Pucheranii*, Bp. Consp. i. p. 457.
6. *ERYTHRURA CYANOVIRENS* (Peale). *Viridis, nitore glauces-  
cente: capite coccineo: gutture pectoreque dilute cyaneis: tetricibus duabus intermediis totis rubentibus, reliquis in medio  
fuscescentibus in margine rubentibus.*  
*Hab.* In. ins. Navigatorum Upolu.  
*Syn.* *Geospiza cyanovirens*, Peale, Unit. St. Expl. Exp. Ornith. p. 117; Hartl. in Wieg. Archiv. xviii. p. 104.
7. *ERYTHRURA PEALII*, nob. *Læte viridis; pileo, regione paro-  
tica, et tetricibus caudæ superioribus scarlatinis; pectore pul-  
chre cyaneo, gulam nigricantem versus saturate indigotico; tetricibus nigricantibus viridi marginatis.*  
*Hab.* In insulis Fee-jee.  
*Syn.* *Geospiza prasina*, Peale, Unit. St. Expl. Exp. Orn. p. 116.  
 —*Erythrura pealii*, Hartl. Wieg. Arch. xviii. p. 104.

## SP. MINUS TYPICA.

8. *ERYTHRURA PHAETON* (Hombr. & Jacq.), Puch. Voy. au Pol. Sud. Ois. p. 99.—*Neochmia phaeton*, Hombr. & Jacq.; Bp. Consp. i. p. 458; Gould, B. Austr. iii. pl. 83; Reichenb. Vög. Neuholl. p. 115.  
*Hab.* In Australia Boreali.

4. NOTES ON THE HABITS OF THE SCYTHROPS NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ. BY GEORGE BENNETT, ESQ., CORR. MEMB. ZOOL. SOC. COMMUNICATED TO JOHN GOULD, ESQ., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., ETC., IN A LETTER DATED SYDNEY, JUNE 8, 1858.

“I send you a few notes on the *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*, or

Hornbill Cuckoo of the Colonists, which, perhaps, you may think worth bringing under the notice of the Zoological Society.

“A few years since a fine female specimen was shot in the Botanical Garden at Sydney; and from the notes I took at the time I find that the peculiarity of its mode of flight induced me to mistake it for a Hawk; for it wheeled about, occasionally hovered very high in the air, and then gradually descending, continued its flight close to the tops of the lofty *Eucalypti*, *Casuarinæ*, and other large trees, as if for the purpose of capturing insects, more especially the *Tettigonia* or *Loenst*, which at that season of the year (January) were very numerous. It also whirled round the trees in circles and from branch to branch, apparently to capture the *Tettigonia*s and other insects during their flight; and I further observed that it often darted down and took its prey among the foliage and on the trunks of the large *Eucalypti*, occasionally making a screaming noise and hovering with its wings expanded to the utmost, at a short distance above the trees, precisely as a hawk does. After making these various evolutions and securing its morning meal, it quietly perched itself on the very lofty branch, whence it was shot. On examining the stomach, it was found to contain Gold Beetles (*Anoplognathus*) and *Tettigoniæ* in great numbers. A young specimen formerly in the possession of Mr. Wall, the Curator of the Australian Museum, and now in the well-arranged and extensive aviary of Mr. Alfred Denison at Government House, Sydney, is in excellent health after recovering from a broken wing and broken leg.

“I observe you mention in your ‘Birds of Australia’ that a specimen was presented to you by Lady Dowling, being one of two taken from the branch of a tree while being fed by birds not of their own species: an important fact, as showing the parasitic habits of the bird. Now as the *Scythrops* is regarded as a member of the *Cuculidæ*, anything which tends to confirm the propriety of placing it in that group must be considered of great interest; I have much pleasure, therefore, in telling you that when the young *Scythrops* was introduced into Mr. Denison’s aviary it was placed in a compartment already occupied by a *Dacelo gigantea*, and, doubtless feeling hungry after its journey, immediately opened its mouth to be fed; and its wants were readily attended to by the *Dacelo*, who with great kindness took a piece of meat, and after sufficiently preparing it by beating it about until it was in a tender and pappy state, placed it carefully in the gaping mouth of the young *Scythrops*; this feeding process continued until the bird was capable of attending to its own wants, which it now does, feeding in company with the *Dacelo* in the usual manner. When I saw it in the morning it was perched upon the most elevated resting place in the aviary, occasionally raising itself, flapping its wings, and then quietly settling down again after the manner of Hawks in confinement, and presenting much the appearance of a member of that tribe of birds. It comes down for food every morning, and immediately returns to its elevated perch. Judging from what I saw of this specimen, I should imagine that the bird might be very readily tamed and would bear confinement very

well. In the young state the bird is destitute of the scarlet orbits so conspicuous in the adult."

5. DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME BUTTERFLIES FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. WALLACE. BY W. C. HEWITSON.

(Annulosa, Pl. LIV., LV.)

NYMPHALIDÆ.

DIADEMA PANDARUS (Pl. LIV. figs. 1, 2).

♂ *P. Pandarus*, Lin.=*P. Calisto*, Cram. pl. 24.

♀ *P. Pipleis*, Cram. pl. 60=Hübner, Sammlung.

Although differing greatly in size and colouring from the figures of Cramer and Hübner, I have no difficulty in believing that the Butterflies here figured are varieties of the same species.

The insects previously figured are from Amboyna; these are from New Guinea, where, Mr. Wallace remarks, the Butterflies are generally smaller than those of Amboyna.

The male of the Amboyna insect is without the white band of the anterior wing; the female has it. The male now figured seems to represent the female of that insect. The upperside of the female here differs but little from the underside of Cramer's figure of the same sex. The undersides of both sexes of the Amboyna and New Guinea Butterflies are nearly identical.

I think it is not at all unlikely that the other figures in the plate, which I have preferred at present to consider as a distinct species, may be only another variety of *D. Pandarus*.

The insects of this genus are well known to be subject to great variation both in size and colour. *D. Lasinassa* has been figured by Cramer alone under thirteen different names; and I have no doubt that *P. Alimena*, pl. 221, and *P. Vitellia*, pl. 349, both of Cramer, are one and the same species.

Exp.  $3\frac{6}{10}$  inches.

Hab. Ké Islands, near New Guinea.

All the insects of the plate are kindly lent to me from the private collection of Mr. Wallace.

DIADEMA DEOIS, Hewitson (Pl. LIV. figs. 3, 4, 5).

Upper side, male (fig. 4), dark brown. Anterior wing with an indistinct transverse band of lighter brown beyond the middle. Posterior wing with a large central rounded white spot, with, between it (touching it) and the anal angle, a rufous spot marked with two black eye-like spots, each with a central dot of light blue, two other indistinct black spots towards the costal margin touching the central white, each with a scarcely seen dot of blue.

Under side. Anterior wing as above, except that the central band is nearly white, that the wing beyond it to the apex is lighter brown, and that there is a black spot with a dot of blue near the anal angle.